

**TWO NEW PSAMMODIUS FROM SOUTHEASTERN
UNITED STATES (COLEOPTERA,
SCARABAEIDAE).***

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It is a pleasure to name the first of the following species of *Psammодиус* in honor of Professor Franklin Sherman of Clemson College who has long been interested in the insect fauna of North and South Carolina. The second species is named for its collector, Borys Malkin, who has collected many fine species of Scarabaeidae for the writer.

***Psammодиус shermani*, n. sp.**

Holotype: Length—3.75 mm.; width—1.8 mm. Oblong, slightly widened posteriorly, shining, dark castaneous, pronotum and occiput piceous, femurs and underside somewhat lighter. Head coarsely rather densely verrucose, occiput smooth, polished, clypeus widely moderately emarginate, the triangular tooth each side and margin slightly reflexed, sides evenly rounded to moderately prominent genae. Pronotum two-thirds as long as wide, strongly convex, front angles rounded, hind angles very obtuse, scarcely defined, sides evenly arcuate, margins crenate fimbriate, basal marginal line strong and entire, surface at sides beyond the vague fovea smooth with sparse minute punctures, anterior two-thirds of disc weakly irregularly wrinkled, finely punctate, posterior third with a wide transverse band of very coarse closely placed punctures. Elytra two-fifths longer than wide, striae strongly impressed, crenate punctate, the intervals weakly convex, minutely irregularly punctate. Mesosternum and sides of metasternum anteriorly finely sculptured. Metasternum otherwise minutely sparsely punctate, smooth and shining, median longitudinal groove strong and deep, rather abruptly terminated at each end. Abdominal segments shining, finely crenate in front, each with a single transverse row of coarse setigerous punctures interrupted at middle. Pygidium with fine sculpture basally and a few scattered moderate punctures. Middle and hind femora stout, with a row of close coarse setigerous punctures parallel with hind margin; posterior tibiae stout, subtriangular, transverse ridges not well defined but traces of three

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visible; terminal spurs narrowly foliaceous, the longer subequal in length to first two tarsal joints. Sex not determined.

Holotype deposited in the United States National Museum.

Type locality: Sullivans Island, South Carolina. Holotype collected June 27, 1945 by O. L. Cartwright.

Paratypes: Three taken with the holotype under a thin line of debris around a depression back of the beach after a storm; two from Tybee Island, Georgia, collected by H. A. Wenzel (in the H. W. Wenzel Collection at Ohio State University).

Psammodyus shermani is closely related to *Psammodyus armaticeps* Fall. It differs from that species mainly in having the coarse pronotal punctures grouped in a transverse band behind the middle. The tarsi are somewhat longer in *shermani* also. The typical series of *shermani* was compared with a long series of *armaticeps* from Tampa, Florida. The Tybee Island specimen mentioned by Dr. Fall in his description of *armaticeps* has been examined and is identical with *shermani*.

***Psammodyus malkini*, n. sp.**

Holotype: Length—2.9 mm.; width—1.5 mm. Oblong, slightly widened posteriorly, shining, castaneous, legs and underside somewhat lighter. Head coarsely verrucose, the occiput smooth, polished, clypeus widely moderately emarginate, rounded each side, margin slightly reflexed, sides evenly rounded to the obtusely rounded moderately prominent genae. Pronotum three-eighths wider than long, front angles rounded, hind angles very obtuse, sides entire, evenly arcuate, fimbriate, base moderately lobed medially, slightly sinuate each side, sides and base finely margined, the marginal line moderately punctate, surface very finely sparsely punctate throughout, an anterior postapical transverse line of closely placed coarse punctures in a deep groove from one anterior angle to the other, a similar median groove longitudinally over basal two-thirds and another of about same length transversely inward from each side, disc otherwise with scattered coarse punctures. Elytra nearly one-fourth longer than wide, striae deep, crenately punctate, intervals weakly convex, very finely irregularly punctate. Mesosternum and sides of metasternum anteriorly alutaceous and very shallowly moderately punctate. Metasternum otherwise shining, minutely sparsely punctate, median longitudinal groove fine, scarcely impressed. Abdominal segments sparsely minutely punctate and very finely alutaceous,

segments apparently not crenate in front. Pygidium bordered apically with a row of ten long hair-like setae from moderate punctures. Posterior femora stout, minutely alutaceous, two or three setigerous punctures paralleling posterior edge and a similar row along the anterior edge; middle femora not half as wide as posterior and with marginal rows of setae strongly developed; posterior tibiae two-fifths as wide as long, transverse ridges absent; spurs narrowly foliaceous apically, the longer as long as first two tarsal joints combined. Sex not determined.

Holotype deposited in the United States National Museum.

Type locality: MacDill Field, Tampa, Florida. Holotype collected at light May 20, 1943, by Borys Malkin.

Paratypes: Sixteen taken at same place between May 20 and June 12, 1943, by Borys Malkin. They vary from 2.8 to 3.3 mm. in length. In several specimens the irregularly placed coarse punctures of the pronotum are reduced in number to ten or twelve each side of the median line and are scattered over posterior half of the pronotum.

Psammodyus malkini is nearest *Psammodyus hydropticus* Horn but is not so greatly inflated, the elytral striae are deeper and rather coarsely crenate, the elytral intervals are more convex, the sides of the pronotum are entire, the pronotal punctures are coarser and deeper, and the eyes are well developed. In *hydropticus* the pronotum has the lateral edges crenate and the eyes are vestigial.

New Records of Sphecoid Wasps from the Northeastern United States.—*Euplilis* (*Euplilis*) *clavipes* (L.). Maine: Bar Harbor, July 8, 1938. New Hampshire: Cannon Mt., White Mts., August 9, 1945. This common Eurasian species has hitherto been known in America from only the Mt. Rainier district in Washington.

Euplilis (*Alliognathus*) *occidentalis* (Fox). New York: Axton, Franklin Co., Adirondack Mts., July 12–22, 1901. Previous records of this uncommon species are all from the states of Washington and Oregon.

Oxybelus bipunctatum Olivier. Maine: Bridgton, Cumberland Co., August 11–15, 1945. This common European species has been taken previously at Ithaca and on Long Island, New York, and was recently found to be common at Washington, D. C.—V. S. L. PATE, Ithaca, N. Y.